

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

VOL. VIII—NO. 47.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ISSUES OF THE DAY

The Ground Upon Which the Republicans Will Campaign.

BRASS BAND DAYS ARE OVER

Enthusiastic Republicans Held Their Club Annual—C. W. Watkins Elected President.

In the absence of Chairman John Patton, Jr., the annual meeting of the Kent County Republican club was called to order in the circuit court room by Secretary E. A. Maynard. The meeting was largely attended, many of the leading working republicans of the city being present. W. J. Stuart was called to the chair and after the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and approved Secretary Maynard read a communication from John Patton, Jr., president of the state league, in which he expressed his regret at not being able to be present. Mr. Patton's letter submitted some good suggestions in regard to the line of work to be followed during the coming campaign. He said he believed the time of brass band campaigns had passed and that a thorough organization of forces and enthusiastic work would result in success for the party. On motion of Dr. Griswold the letter was placed on file.

Advised United Action.
The Hon. C. W. Watkins made an effective plea for united action and a thorough organization. He was in favor of reorganizing the club with an established headquarters to keep open every day until after election, thereby providing a sort of central station where republicans can meet and counsel together. A place from which can flow a current of political thought that will have a tendency to draw the young men into the ranks of the republican party where they belong. Mr. Watkins eloquently described the difference between the democratic and republican parties, saying that the contrast was great as that between a grave yard and a park, the one containing nothing but dead matters and the other being alive to the issues of the day.

The difference between the two parties was vividly portrayed in the fifty-first congress. The republican party formulated a tariff law that by mere representation caused its defeat at the last election, but the party went down with its flag unfurled to the breeze, upon which was emblazoned the principle, "Protection to American Industries." Mr. Watkins said that his prophecy, that when the tariff law was thoroughly understood it would prove to be the best law enacted since the war, had proved to be true.

McKinley's Vindication.
"Our sister state, Ohio," said the speaker, "has proven the truthfulness of my statement by electing the Napoleon of protection, Major McKinley, to be its governor." He said the fifty-second congress is afraid to pass a single measure for the benefit of the people along this line. "Mr. Watkins closed his address by suggesting that the name of the club be changed to the "Lincoln Republican club of Kent county."

Dr. Griswold thought that the name could not be changed at that meeting under the provisions of the constitution. In view of that fact Mr. Watkins moved that the executive committee be instructed to make the proposed change. F. A. Maynard thought the name of Lincoln would lend an electrical influence to the club's powers, and he hoped to see the day when Lincoln's birthday would be observed in this city, and that the club would be reorganized with the object of keeping republicanism alive the whole year round. The speaker referred to his recent European trip, saying that he learned a wonderful lesson of protection. He saw many Europeans who were at a loss to know whether they wanted to go to heaven or to the United States. He said that numerous factories were going out of existence on account of the American tariff law.

and that business men were anxious to know when the United States would have another presidential election. He had watched through the eyes of the democratic members of the present congress to formulate a set of rules. They have worked night and day under the inspiration of corn juice to place "Czar" Reed's rules in different words so the people would not suspect they were adding his rules of government. He said the time is not far distant when a free trade democrat can be found. The speaker closed by saying he hoped the club would take the name of Lincoln and with the inspiration arising from it the party would march on to victory at the spring election. The executive committee was then instructed by a rising vote to change the name as suggested.

Election of Officers.

The club then proceeded to the election of officers, and Dr. Griswold nominated the Hon. C. W. Watkins for president. Upon motion of Judge Hawgerty, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote for Mr. Watkins. The newly elected president accepted the honor, saying that he would not shrink from any duty and that he hoped the organization would be a live club.

Dwight Goss was then elected secretary in the same manner.
F. A. Maynard then moved that the election of the remaining officers, vice-presidents and members of the executive committee be deferred to an adjourned meeting and the committee of five be appointed on nominations with instructions to report at such adjourned meeting. The motion was carried. This was done, as the vice-presidents and the executive committee shall consist of one member from each township and ward, and a little time was required to make proper selections. The chairman appointed the following committees: C. W. Watkins, Dwight Goss, E. A. Maynard, S. G. Ketchum and Fremont Steele.

A discussion then arose as to the advisability of revising the constitution and by-laws so as to make them more effectual. Upon motion of J. B. Ware the following committee was appointed for that purpose: F. A. Maynard, J. B. Ware and Dwight Goss. The committee will report at the adjourned meeting. Delegates to attend the meeting of the Michigan state league and the club adjourned subject to the call of the president.

Victims to the Last.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 15.—There was no occasion for many miles from

this city recently which, if it were not washed for by honest and reliable persons, would appear to abound to be lured by anyone. An elderly man was on his death bed. Two friends were by his bedside expecting at any moment the sign of dissolution. The man's wife entered the death chamber to make one last request of her dying husband. Great was the surprise of the man's friends when she asked him to give her money with which to purchase a black silk dress to wear at his funeral. It is said that the husband and wife had lived unhappily together and that the peculiar and inhuman act was done to torment him in his last moment of consciousness.

ALICE MITCHELL IN COURT.

Her Counsel Want to Inspect Letters Written to Freda Ward.

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 15.—Alice Mitchell was brought into court this morning while her lawyer argued to be allowed to examine the letters written by her to Freda Ward and other letters, which the attorney-general refuses to show. They assert that these letters are material toward showing Miss Mitchell's state of mind before she murdered Miss Ward. The judge will pass on the question tomorrow.

There is a rumor that Miss Mitchell attempted to commit suicide Saturday night, but her father denied the report this morning.

MASHED HIS WIFE'S HEAD.

While Insane a Tennessee Farmer Killed His Wife and Attempted Suicide.

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 15.—William Haseell, an insane farmer, killed his wife with an axe yesterday and then attempted suicide. Haseell was in the yard and requested his wife to bring him an axe. She did so and then stooped to pick up something, when Haseell struck her, mashing her head almost to jelly. He then attempted to cut his own throat.

Haseell has not been in his right mind for some time, but was not considered dangerous.

REMEMBERS THE ORPHANS.

Ex-Senator Fair Bequeathed Half a Million to San Francisco Asylums.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Owing to the death of his eldest son who was buried yesterday, ex-Senator Fair changed his will today and bequeathed to three orphan asylums \$300,000. The Catholic orphan asylum of this city will receive \$200,000 in remembrance of his late son who was a Catholic. Fair himself is a protestant. To the protestant asylums in this city he will leave \$200,000, and to the Hebrew orphan asylum \$100,000.

DOING THE CAPITAL.

Joe Mackin and Mike McDonald Seizing the Washington Signals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Among the published arrivals of the day is that of the "Hon. Joseph Chesterfield Mackin." He is at the Arlington. He dropped in one day last week, left after a brief stay and came back last night. Another Chicago "honorable" is also here. His first name is Mike. McDonald is his last, but no one was able to see either today, and the object of their visit is not known.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR COOK.

The Banker Taken to Milwaukee by a U. S. Marshal.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—Banker Cook of Chicago was brought here from Junesau this morning by a deputy United States marshal on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Jenkins, of the United States district court. Cook was arraigned in the circuit court at Junesau Saturday under eight indictments. He pleaded not guilty to each of them.

End of the Conflict.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The conflict between the local and the national world's fair officials over the transportation of exhibits was practically settled today by compromise. The joint committee to which the matter was referred agreed upon a policy that will doubtless be ratified tomorrow. The committee decided that the transportation of exhibits be left to agents selected by the directors who shall work under the supervision of Director General Davis.

Strike in the Panhandle Shops.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Superintendent Danderton, formerly discharged the striking machinists in the Panhandle shops today and announced his intention of hiring new men. The workmen in the other departments at once gave notice that the employment of new men would be the signal for a general strike. Both sides are determined and it is believed that a general strike cannot be avoided.

No Cigarettes to Minors.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 15.—The legislature in both branches today passed a law making it unlawful for any person to sell or give away cigarettes, smoking, chewing tobacco or snuff to any child under 18, unless authorized in writing by the parent or guardian, under a penalty of from \$20 to \$100, or imprisonment not less than or more than three months or both.

In Favor of the Receiver.

DENVER, Colo., Feb. 15.—Judge Allen decided today that the levies made on the Western Farm Mortgage Trust Co., when the company first became embarrassed was illegal as to all property but the office furniture. This gives the receiver possession of all the society's money, etc., in the safe. The question of the appointment of a new receiver will soon be argued.

Curtis Denies the Charge.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—The defense in the Curtis murder trial opened its case this morning. The first witness called was defendant Maurice B. Strelinger. He took the stand and testified that he was not the man who shot Curtis when he went on the stage. He said: "I did not kill Officer Grant. My pistol, used sometimes on the stage, was at home. I did not fire a pistol that night."

Dear Dudley's Death.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 15.—Indiana republicans of prominence who recently visited Washington city report that Dudley, of "Bucks of Five" fame, is a good candidate for delegate-at-large from this state to the Minnesota convention, and he and his friends are maintaining the republicans to vote for him.

HAGGLED OVER IT

The Council Did Not Want to Investigate

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR KRUSE

Gave Charges by Alderman Sprout—But They Were Not in Form to Suit the Attorney—Did He Embattle?

The council was led with important business last night, but the session of the evening was sprung by Alderman Sprout, who introduced a resolution which stated the council was vested with authority over and the right to regulate the affairs of the city poor department. The second clause stated that in view of the fact that certain charges had been made against Poor Director Kruse, his case should be investigated. The resolution then directly charged that Poor Director Kruse had embezzled money which came into his possession and should have been turned over to the city. It further charged that he made the office to further his own private ends; that he gave help to many of those who did not deserve it and refused assistance to those who did deserve it; that he was cruel, harsh and unmerciful in his treatment of those who applied for help. To such an extent was this true, the resolution intimated, that a successor to Kruse should be appointed. It was asked that a committee of three be appointed to investigate.

Alderman Stein was the first to take the floor. "Do I understand that the poor director is charged with embezzlement? It is that I can't write in a definite manner. To such an extent was this true, the resolution intimated, that a successor to Kruse should be appointed. It was asked that a committee of three be appointed to investigate. Alderman Turner—"I rise to a point of order in this matter. I think the filing of such a resolution as this before a public body is a gross breach of the rules which govern this body. It is a gross insult and an injustice. The resolution in the first premise is false. It says that charges have been made when there have not been any made. This thing is not done in a proper manner. At any rate no charges have been made and the resolution should be rejected or referred back to its maker." Alderman Sprout—"I wish to prefer the charges which are contained in the resolution."

Alderman Turner—"The only way those charges can be preferred is to prepare them and present them in a definite manner. The chair is of the opinion that the charges must be specific and in writing. I would suggest that the alderman withdraw his resolution and prepare his charges." Alderman Sprout acted upon the suggestion of the mayor and withdrew the resolution. He refused to give it to the newspapers so that a verbatim copy could be published. In the resolution is that of Jacob Smith and the malfeasance comes in as follows: Under Director of the Poor Wagonmaker an agreement was made, it is alleged, with William Smith, brother of Jacob Smith, that the latter be sent to the U. S. A. home, the city to pay part of the expenses. The total cost of maintaining him in the hospital was \$40 and \$20, which should have been in the city treasurer's hands long ago. The special committee appointed several weeks ago to re-investigate ex-City Physician Wright made its final report to the council last night, which appears in full below. The seven aldermen voting in the negative refused at first to vote either one way or the other, but Alderman O'Donnell called for their votes.

Alldermen—Your special committee to whom was referred the communication of ex-City Physician Wright respectfully report that it has patiently listened to the explanation of Dr. Wright and the testimony of a large number of witnesses presented by him and examined by his attorney, and after the deliberation respectfully report the following: We find that Dr. Wright did have knowledge of the meeting of the committee on poor and the mayor on the evening of December 15, and that they desired his presence with his books at that time. We find that entries on the books were from one month to six weeks behind, and that Dr. Wright had said books at his residence on that evening and that when sent for by the committee he refused to come. Your committee desires to fully endorse the former report on this matter made by the committee on poor and the mayor and with them believe that the good of the service required a change. We found an entire lack of system in the way of written orders from the director of the poor for the city physician to attend the sick under Dr. Wright's administration. We find that Dr. Kelly now insists upon receiving such orders from the director of the poor in every case; that if called upon to treat an emergency case he does it, but if attendance is to be continued has an order issued within a day or two at least. The entire lack of such system is best illustrated by testimony before your committee to the effect that, after the first investigation was ordered by the council, last December, the director of the poor furnished orders to Dr. Wright, extending back over a period of seven months, depending for data regarding same upon his memory solely. Your committee would recommend that the present system of promptly issuing orders for every case, be strictly adhered to. Regarding the very large bills for liquor and supplies for prescriptions by Dr. Wright, the testimony before your committee pointed to the fact that all this liquor and morphine was probably used

by the patients, but whether necessarily used or not, your committee expresses no opinion. We would, however, call attention to the marked decrease in the amount of the bills at the city drug store without serious or disastrous effects upon the city poor. For example, the bills from White & White for the first nine months of 1891 amounted to \$1,551.36, which is at the average rate of \$172.44 per month or more than \$2000 per year. The bill for January, 1892, under Dr. Kelly's administration was \$103.07 for January, 1891, under Dr. Wright's administration, \$101.05. In conclusion we desire to reaffirm our confidence in the committee on poor and our approval of their report made to the council on the matter. In the opinion of your committee it is well that the report was made and adopted, and the nomination thereupon made by the mayor confirmed. Respectfully submitted,

E. D. CONNOR,
JOSEPH HANSEN,
JAMES O'DONNELL,
J. M. TAYLOR,
L. G. DUNN,
Committee.

Yess—Carpenter, Conger, Devigne, Dunton, Emmer, Frost, Hansen, Kinney, Mahoney, O'Donnell, Stearns, Sprout, Turner, Wagonmaker—12.

Nays—Anderson, Doyle, Mahoney, Mills, Saunders, Stein, Tatum—7.
The Grand Rapids board of trade asked the council to appropriate a fund sufficient to dredge the river from the dam to the southern city limits. The board of trade regarded the improvement as a necessary sanitary measure. Referred to a special committee composed of Aldermen Turner, Sprout, Hansen, Tatum and Saunders.

Residents of Fourth street petitioned the council to connect some scheme or frame some ordinance to abate the nuisance created by the smoke which issues from the stacks of the factories. It was stated that the manufacturers were at present figuring on a method to subdue the nuisance, on account of which the petition was laid on the table. The city charter contains a clause which provides for the passage of a prohibitory ordinance.

The Grand Rapids Hackmen's association, by S. Ball, president, and A. M. Albert, secretary, petitioned the council for a new ordinance governing rates to be charged. Referred.

Fifteen applications for milk licenses were favorably reported upon by the board of health and were granted. The city engineer presented a list of those streets the names of which are the same, or so near so, as to cause confusion. A special committee was appointed to devise new names.

Percy T. Cook presented to the council last night his petition for a franchise for his projected street railway, the route of which has been heretofore printed. It was referred to the committee on ordinance.

DOESN'T FIND WIVES FOR FUN.

Secretary Edward Solicited for Arranging a Marriage.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 15.—Solomon Golden, a Pittsburgh gallant who earns an honest penny now and then by acting as a matchmaker for his friends, so much so that he has just brought suit against a woman, a Kansas City pawnbroker, for money due on account of one wedding feast provided, so Golden claims, after the marriage of Marks to Miss Esther Skirble, a former Pittsburgh belle, whose father now lives at No. 19 Townsend street. Another suit for \$150 is hanging fire in a Kansas City court in due for services in securing a bride for Marks.

The romance had its start in Pittsburgh in March, 1891, Marks was then a bachelor of 27. He enlisted the services of Golden, and Marks came to Pittsburgh to pass judgment on the maiden selected by Golden. The first was Belle Santofsky. She suited Marks, but Marks did not suit her, so she was dispensed with. Golden went on another search. In the meantime Marks becoming desperate took his case into his own hands and commenced a tour of inspection of the Pittsburgh girls.

He walked the streets daily ogling all the beauties he met, as Golden said, until finally he discovered the girl who afterward became his wife.

The love-making was fast and furious and the marriage was duly performed in the Grand street synagogue. A reception was given at the home of the bride's parents immediately afterward.

Since then the married life, according to reports from Kansas City, has been as peaceful as a Quaker meeting. A week or so ago Golden entered suit before Justice Brown of Kansas City to get judgment for \$150, which he claimed was paid for the wedding dinner. Marks claimed his father-in-law paid the bill, but couldn't satisfy the court that such was true. He has appealed the case to the circuit court. The suit for \$150, which Golden claims is due him for services in securing a bride for Marks, will come up in a short time.

Mr. Skirble, the father-in-law of Mrs. Marks was in anything but a pleasant humor when seen at his home last night. He asserted that he had paid the bill for the wedding dinner himself. He said Marks had paid Golden for his time in securing the former a wife, and that at the time the business was satisfactorily settled.

SARAH TERRY MISSING.

Disappearance of the Heroine of the Sharon Divorce Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 15.—Sarah Althea Terry, widow of Judge Terry, formed in the famous Sharon divorce case, has disappeared. She went violently insane yesterday, as stated in last night's dispatches, and this morning secretly left her boarding house fully dressed and the police have been unable to find her.

All sorts of sensational theories as to her actions are current.

Had No Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—One of the large buildings composing the plant of John and James Debon, at the falls of the Schuylkill, burned this evening; loss, \$150,000. Two hundred and fifty hands were employed in the building at the time of the fire, but all escaped without injury except a few slight burns. There was no insurance on the building or contents.

National Wheelmen Adjourned.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 15.—The National Assembly League of Wheelmen adjourned the work of its session at 7 o'clock this evening and adjourned. It was decided to hold the next annual meet in Washington about the middle of July.

TO VOTE FOR ALGER

Is the Duty of the Michigan Republican Delegation

OPINION OF ALFRED RUSSELL

Michigan, as a Political Factor, Is Injured by the Minor Bill—Consensus of the House.

The Hon. Alfred Russell of Detroit, is a guest at the Morton. Mr. Russell is an ideal scholar and gentleman, and is one of the foremost figures in that brilliant array of legal talent that has added so much to Michigan's fame within the past twenty years. He is in the city on matters connected with the famous Brown will case. Speaking of the case, he said to a reporter for THE HERALD yesterday: "If appearances are any indication, it will be a hard contest. I believe there are seven attorneys in all connected with the case. There are two private attorneys to the matter, and I have been trying to discover which is the more applicable. One says, 'In much counsel there is safety,' and the other, 'Too many cooks spoil the broth.'"

While discussing the political situation, Mr. Russell said: "Detroit republicans were very much disappointed by Mr. Blaine's withdrawal, and some of them have taken it very much at heart. For myself I was not surprised. I was at Mr. Blaine's home last November, and I thought the sentiment of him and his family was against his entering another campaign. Mr. Blaine's health is a great source of care to him. I think he is a little inclined to be hypochondriac and exaggerate the effects of the little ailments he may have; but the sensitiveness of his condition is very unfortunate, and would render it impossible for him to do active work in a campaign."

It seems lamentable that such is the case. He has reached the zenith of his powers and manhood. American history for the past 250 years is an open book to him, and he is unquestionably the ablest man in American politics. There is not a department of government or question of diplomacy that he has not familiarized himself with, and it is exceedingly to be regretted that the country cannot reap the benefits of his wide experience. I do not believe there can be any question but that Mr. Blaine wants the presidency. He wants it as Webster, Clay and Calhoun wanted it—because he has that knowledge of his ability to fill it, but I fear that like them, he will go down to his grave a disappointed man. Still, there is no reason why he should. He, like Webster and Clay, has reached a point where he is above the presidency. It could add nothing to his fame."

"Mr. Blaine being out of the race, do you think Michigan will support General Alger?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I think it is his duty to do so at least until it shall be demonstrated that he cannot possibly secure the nomination. But so long as he shall have a chance for it, I think the delegation ought to support him. If it is proved that he cannot possibly be made the nominee, I do not believe the delegates doing as they did at the last convention. It can do no good, and actually does harm to the party in the state."

The Miner bill has injured Michigan as a factor in national politics. Where there is a prospect that a state can be carried one way or another men are willing to make a desperate fight; but when the chances are that it will be divided among the two parties, one-half being among democrats and the other half republicans, the impetus to political work is taken away. The day is long past since Roscoe Conkling scorned that ill-mannered crowd of politicians, although anybody can't carry Michigan, yet that Miner electoral bill is the shrewdest political measure ever drafted in this or any other state. I can't help admiring the genius of the man who devised it—whether he may be. I have wondered sometimes if a certain Grand Rapids politician did not have something to do with it. For political reasons it should be to the bill declared invalid, although I have not studied it enough to be willing to pass an opinion in regard to its constitutionality. I have been trying to find time to read the articles by ex-Minister Phelps and Senator Edmunds published in the Forum, and those by Judge Cooley and General Cutcheon in the New Law Journal of the University, but I have been too busy to do so. I intended to read those articles carefully, and after making a careful study of the bill, to write an article regard to myself. A lawyer who is practicing always, has so many other things to do that I have given up hope of ever carrying out my purpose."

Found on the Register.
The Western Union Telegraph company will probably move into its new quarters this week, and as soon as the rooms now occupied by it is vacated the work of enlarging the office at Sweet's will be begun. Among other changes the main stair case will be turned against the north wall, in order to furnish room for the new elevator shaft. This shaft will be built in a court ending on the first floor. This will remove any danger of the shaft's forming a fire trap, or aiding in spreading fire by creating a draft. The old elevator will be used safely for freight, and the new one will be equipped according to the most approved modern methods. Colonel Ruseley expects to have it in operation within thirty days.

Capt. R. Vanderhoof of Benton Harbor, was a guest at the New Livingston yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and by Miss Vanderhoof.

N. M. Ryan of Beatrice, Neb., a fur trader, man, W. F. Miller and C. H. Miller of Jackson were among yesterday's arrivals at the Morton.

John Rowan of Pittsburg, one of the proprietors of the Central house, is a guest at Sweet's. He is accompanied by his wife.

D. E. Tillotson of Muskegon, L. W. Warren of Lansing, and G. H. Chandler of Kalamazoo, arrived at the Eagle yesterday.

D. G. Crotty of Muskegon, Henry Deben of Petoskey and G. C. Gardner of Big Rapids arrived at Sweet's yesterday.

Geo. C. Austin, a Saginaw hardware man, is at the New Livingston.

D. C. Tillotson, a Muskegon attorney, is a guest at the Morton.

P. H. Lewis of Kalamazoo, A. M. Henry of Detroit, receiver of the Peters

TO VOTE FOR ALGER

Is the Duty of the Michigan Republican Delegation

OPINION OF ALFRED RUSSELL

Michigan, as a Political Factor, Is Injured by the Minor Bill—Consensus of the House.

The Hon. Alfred Russell of Detroit, is a guest at the Morton. Mr. Russell is an ideal scholar and gentleman, and is one of the foremost figures in that brilliant array of legal talent that has added so much to Michigan's fame within the past twenty years. He is in the city on matters connected with the famous Brown will case. Speaking of the case, he said to a reporter for THE HERALD yesterday: "If appearances are any indication, it will be a hard contest. I believe there are seven attorneys in all connected with the case. There are two private attorneys to the matter, and I have been trying to discover which is the more applicable. One says, 'In much counsel there is safety,' and the other, 'Too many cooks spoil the broth.'"

While discussing the political situation, Mr. Russell said: "Detroit republicans were very much disappointed by Mr. Blaine's withdrawal, and some of them have taken it very much at heart. For myself I was not surprised. I was at Mr. Blaine's home last November, and I thought the sentiment of him and his family was against his entering another campaign. Mr. Blaine's health is a great source of care to him. I think he is a little inclined to be hypochondriac and exaggerate the effects of the little ailments he may have; but the sensitiveness of his condition is very unfortunate, and would render it impossible for him to do active work in a campaign."

It seems lamentable that such is the case. He has reached the zenith of his powers and manhood. American history for the past 250 years is an open book to him, and he is unquestionably the ablest man in American politics. There is not a department of government or question of diplomacy that he has not familiarized himself with, and it is exceedingly to be regretted that the country cannot reap the benefits of his wide experience. I do not believe there can be any question but that Mr. Blaine wants the presidency. He wants it as Webster, Clay and Calhoun wanted it—because he has that knowledge of his ability to fill it, but I fear that like them, he will go down to his grave a disappointed man. Still, there is no reason why he should. He, like Webster and Clay, has reached a point where he is above the presidency. It could add nothing to his fame."

"Mr. Blaine being out of the race, do you think Michigan will support General Alger?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I think it is his duty to do so at least until it shall be demonstrated that he cannot possibly secure the nomination. But so long as he shall have a chance for it, I think the delegation ought to support him. If it is proved that he cannot possibly be made the nominee, I do not believe the delegates doing as they did at the last convention. It can do no good, and actually does harm to the party in the state."

The Miner bill has injured Michigan as a factor in national politics. Where there is a prospect that a state can be carried one way or another men are willing to make a desperate fight; but when the chances are that it will be divided among the two parties, one-half being among democrats and the other half republicans, the impetus to political work is taken away. The day is long past since Roscoe Conkling scorned that ill-mannered crowd of politicians, although anybody can't carry Michigan, yet that Miner electoral bill is the shrewdest political measure ever drafted in this or any other state. I can't help admiring the genius of the man who devised it—whether he may be. I have wondered sometimes if a certain Grand Rapids politician did not have something to do with it. For political reasons it should be to the bill declared invalid, although I have not studied it enough to be willing to pass an opinion in regard to its constitutionality. I have been trying to find time to read the articles by ex-Minister Phelps and Senator Edmunds published in the Forum, and those by Judge Cooley and General Cutcheon in the New Law Journal of the University, but I have been too busy to do so. I intended to read those articles carefully, and after making a careful study of the bill, to write an article regard to myself. A lawyer who is practicing always, has so many other things to do that I have given up hope of ever carrying out my purpose."

Found on the Register.
The Western Union Telegraph company will probably move into its new quarters this week, and as soon as the rooms now occupied by it is vacated the work of enlarging the office at Sweet's will be begun. Among other changes the main stair case will be turned against the north wall, in order to furnish room for the new elevator shaft. This shaft will be built in a court ending on the first floor. This will remove any danger of the shaft's forming a fire trap, or aiding in spreading fire by creating a draft. The old elevator will be used safely for freight, and the new one will be equipped according to the most approved modern methods. Colonel Ruseley expects to have it in operation within thirty days.

Capt. R. Vanderhoof of Benton Harbor, was a guest at the New Livingston yesterday. He was accompanied by his wife and by Miss Vanderhoof.

N. M. Ryan of Beatrice, Neb., a fur trader, man, W. F. Miller and C. H. Miller of Jackson were among yesterday's arrivals at the Morton.

John Rowan of Pittsburg, one of the proprietors of the Central house, is a guest at Sweet's. He is accompanied by his wife.

D. E. Tillotson of Muskegon, L. W. Warren of Lansing, and G. H. Chandler of Kalamazoo, arrived at the Eagle yesterday.

D. G. Crotty of Muskegon, Henry Deben of Petoskey and G. C. Gardner of Big Rapids arrived at Sweet's yesterday.

Geo. C. Austin, a Saginaw hardware man, is at the New Livingston.

D. C. Tillotson, a Muskegon attorney, is a guest at the Morton.

P. H. Lewis of Kalamazoo, A. M. Henry of Detroit, receiver of the Peters

TO VOTE FOR ALGER

Is the Duty of the Michigan Republican Delegation

OPINION OF ALFRED RUSSELL

Michigan, as a Political Factor, Is Injured by the Minor Bill—Consensus of the House.

The Hon. Alfred Russell of Detroit, is a guest at the Morton. Mr. Russell is an ideal scholar and gentleman, and is one of the foremost figures in that brilliant array of legal talent that has added so much to Michigan's fame within the past twenty years. He is in the city on matters connected with the famous Brown will case. Speaking of the case, he said to a reporter for THE HERALD yesterday: "If appearances are any indication, it will be a hard contest. I believe there are seven attorneys in all connected with the case. There are two private attorneys to the matter, and I have been trying to discover which is the more applicable. One says, 'In much counsel there is safety,' and the other, 'Too many cooks spoil the broth.'"

While discussing the political situation, Mr. Russell said: "Detroit republicans were very much disappointed by Mr. Blaine's withdrawal, and some of them have taken it very much at heart. For myself I was not surprised. I was at Mr. Blaine's home last November, and I thought the sentiment of him and his family was against his entering another campaign. Mr. Blaine's health is a great source of care to him. I think he is a little inclined to be hypochondriac and exaggerate the effects of the little ailments he may have; but the sensitiveness of his condition is very unfortunate, and would render it impossible for him to do active work in a campaign."

It seems lamentable that such is the case. He has reached the zenith of his powers and manhood. American history for the past 250 years is an open book to him, and he is unquestionably the ablest man in American politics. There is not a department of government or question of diplomacy that he has not familiarized himself with, and it is exceedingly to be regretted that the country cannot reap the benefits of his wide experience. I do not believe there can be any question but that Mr. Blaine wants the presidency. He wants it as Webster, Clay and Calhoun wanted it—because he has that knowledge of his ability to fill it, but I fear that like them, he will go down to his grave